SEWARD.

Death of the Great American Statesman at Auburn.

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Review of His Political and Official Career.

Unflinching Devotion to the Cause of Human Freedom.

ORATOR. DIPLOMAT AND STATESMAN.

HIS LAST HOURS.

· AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1872. America's great statesman is no more. William M. Seward, State Senator, twice Governor, twice United States Senator and twice Secretary of State. and the friend of mankind and humanity, died this afternoon, at a quarter past three o'clock, without pain, conscious of his dissolution, and surrounded by his family and a few faithful friends. HIS LAST ILLNESS,

which none at the time thought of sufficient seriousness to warrant the summoning of the absent members of his family, set in on the morning of Saturday last. On the evening of that day he was engaged with his family at his usual game of whist, a recreation always indulged in after his daily labors were over. At about nine o'clock he comshill and a paroxysm of coughing, which so alarmed the family that Doctor Dimon, his physician, was mediately sent for. After a diagnosis of the case he declared that Mr. Seward was afflicted with an FEVER AND AGUE.

o frequent in this climate, and the usual remedies were administered. The chill was of about three nours' duration, continuing until half-past one in the morning. This was followed by a fever, which was only allayed at five o'clock. The fever was not bllowed by a perspiration, which caused the physi. cian serious alarm. In the Spring of this year Mr. Beward had a similar attack, and this was a recurrence of the previous illness. The night was a bad one, and the complaint was combined with a catarrhal affection, which in Mr. Seward's helpless ondition was serious. On Sunday morning he had sufficiently recovered to sit up in his study, and, as was his custom, to

READ THE NEWS of the day. He took his tood with a good appetite, and the physician expected him to pass a comfortable night; but he again had a chill and a paroxysm of coughing, and passed a very restless night. Or Monday morning he rose as usual and ate a hearty breakfast. Thereafter he continued the revision of his manuscript of travels around the world. The day being a rainy one he was prevented from taking his usual two hours' drive. He ate quite a hearty dinner and conversed with his family in his customary cheerful manner until ten o'clock, when he retired. He was then

with a chill and an attack of coughing and passed very restless night. The doctor was summoned at two in the morning and Mr. Seward experienced relief. He fell asleep at about five o'clock in the orning and only awakened at cleven. After performing his toilet he partook of a very slight breakfast, then resuming his daily work, which he ontinued until six in the evening. Until his last illness Mr. Seward had made it a duty to labor five hours a day, and since his return from his voyage bardly a day has elapsed in which this task has not been performed. Work was to him a pleasure,

had become so confirmed that to fail to comply with them would have been a source of regret and a feeling of a day lost. This evening there was no at ten and ate a very light breakfast, consisting of fruit and coffee. He afterwards went to drive, returning at noon. He then resumed his work and continued it until six in the evening, retiring at ten. He passed a very restless night, not enjoying a moment's sleep until four this morning. He then fell into a quiet slumber, which continued

until eleven o'clock. As usual he was

SHAVED, though remaining abed. At half-past one o'clock this afternoon another fit of coughing ensued, which so distressed him that he requested to be moved from the bed to a lounge in his study or office adjacent to his bedroom, which being done seemed to give him relief. The physician was sent for, but Mr. Seward was beyond human aid, his lungs rapidly filling and his breathing being short and viifficult. After a vain effort to restore him with stimulants his case was pronounced hopeless and the family collected around the dying father

and statesman. His intellectual faculties remained

clear to the last moment, and his APPROACHING DISSOLUTION was made manifest to him by the weeping faces of his children and relatives and the unpent grief of his servants, to whom he had been so kind a friend during so many years. The sorrow of his two grandchildren was beyond description. How many tears will be dropped elsewhere as a tribute to his memory! He requested to be raised, but his sight had become dimmed by approaching death and he could only recognize the loved ones by their voices. He took successive leave by kissing them and expired, with the radiant smile he was wont to give them in his life time; and, after fulfilling his mission to family and country, thus passed his great heroic soulaway. There being several near members of his family absent, the day of the funeral has not been setermined. In all probability the mournful cere-

mony will take place on next Sunday. Sketch of William H. Seward.

In the death of William H. Seward yesterday another great American has passed from among us to take his place in history. Few men of the last ball century have had more influence upon their age, and he will ever be remembered as a master spirit of the most solemn and eventiul crisis of our ufe as a nation.

HIS EARLY LIFE AND EDUCATION.

William Henry Seward was born at the village of Florida, in Orange county, N. Y., May 16, 1801. His father was a physician, but for seventeen years held the office of First Judge of his county. Mr. Seward was of Welsh origin on his father's and of trish extraction on his mother's side. His boyhood was marked by love of study and diligence in learning, and it is said of him while at college that he rose at four o'clock in the morning to prepare the lessons of the day, thus finding leisure in the evening for general reading and literary composition. He received his rudimental education at an academy at Goshen and entered the sophomore class in Union College at the age of fifteen. While in his senior year he obtained leave of absence from coliege, where he spent six months in teaching. wing is part of an advertisement which appeared on March 2, 1819, in the Journal, published at Milledgeville, Ga:-

By order of the trustees. WILLIAM TURNER, Secretary. WILLIAM TURNER, Secretary.

After a year spent in the South Mr. Seward returned to college, and graduated in 1820, taking rank with the most distinguished scholars of his class. He then began the study of the law with John Arthon, of New York, but completed his legal preparation in the office of Judge Duer and Ogden Hoffman, at Goshen, and was admitted to the har of the Supreme Court, as Utica, in 1822. The next year he began the practice of his profession at Auburn, forming a business connection with Judge Miller, whose youngest daughter, Francis Adeline, he subsequently married. Mrs. Seward lived to be the mother of a numerous and happy family and to the mother of a numerous and happy family and to see her husband at the height of his career. She died while he was Secretary of State. At the Bar Mr. Seward at once took a leading position. In his management of a cause he early showed a disposition to rely upon the equity of his case rather than on the recorded rulings of Courts, and it is said of him that during the whole his practice he has never acted for a man against a woman, and never but once against an accused party; and that was an instance of gross outrage upon a young woman by

Politics naturally engaged the attention of the young lawyer of Auburn. His first political act was in 1824, when he prepared an address for a federal convention, in which he boldly and scathingly denounced the Albany Regency. In 1828 he supported John Quincy Adams for Presidency, but he took no prominent part in the political movements of the day till 1830, when he was elected to the State Senate as the candidate of the anti-Masonic party. The opposition to Masonry, growing out of the alleged abduction of Morgan from Batavia in 1826, had become a poweriui element in politics, and so intense was the feeling that Mr. Seward received a majority of 2,000 votes in a district which had previously given a large adverse vote. But the Jackson party held and con-Seward during the four years he sat in the Senate at Albany, became noted for the able manner in for debt, improvement in prison discipline, the election of various officers by the people instead of their appointment by the Governor Senate and the interests of popueducation and internal improvements

it was chiefly by his great speech against the removal of the deposits in 1834 that he first gained distinction throughout the State and nation. Joint resolutions had been in-troduced into the Legislature and were passed by the Assembly without a dissenting voice approv ing of General Jackson's action. In the Senate however, they met with a different recention, and Mr. Seward's vigorous and earnest effort, which occupied two days in its delivery, not only enhanced the reputation of the rising young statesman, but exerted a decided influence throughout HE BECOMES GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

The financial revulsion of 1837 opened the way

for Mr. Seward's election as Governor of the State

in 1838. He had been a candidate four years before, but was beaten by William L. Marcy. In spite of a vehement opposition he had a majority of 10,000, and with the exception of De Witt Clinton was the first Governor of the State elected in opposition to the Albany Regency. Governor Seward's policy was in keeping with the policy pursued by Governor Clinton, and during his administration he upheld the system of internal improvements. of which De Witt Clinton was the strenuous advocate. But many difficulties surrounded his ad ministration. The business of the country had been prostrated by the financial revulsion of 1837, and it was this condition of affairs which opene the way for his election the next year. In the political slang of the day, the contest was between Small B.Il Seward and Big Bill Marcy, these pseu donyms having reference to the currency of the State. An act had previously been passed by a democratic Legislature restricting the circulatio of bank notes under \$5. After the suspension of specie payments the State was flooded with the notes of New England banks, and there was a clamor for the repeal of the small bill law. This was not a very broad financial policy, and though it was effective in aiding Mr. Seward's election it is seldom referred to by his panegyrists as an evidence of his statesmanship. In other respects he showed a more comprehensive wisdom, and among the measures to which he early directed his attention, besides the relief of the finances and the vigorous prosecution of the public works, including the enlargement of the Eric Canal, were the extenthe legal disabilities imposed upon foreigners and the abolishment of imprisonment for of common school education among the children of all classes and creeds, especially those of foreign parentage in large cities, by a pro rata distribution of the school fund among all the schools, was vigorously opposed and vehemently denounced by the Protestant clergy, and though the controversy continued throughout his entire administration the result was our present public school system. His efforts for the codification of the laws and in behalf of "judicial reform" also led to the radical changes which were subsequently made in the State constitution; but it is doubtful whether "the probity, technicalities and expensiveness of the British Courts" were not cheapen and better than the practice under the code. Governor Seward was re-elected in 1840, in consequence, his enemies said, of the Presidential elec-tion, which gave him the beneat of the "log cabin debauchery and coonskin mummery" Harrison campaign. It was during his second term that the famous controversy arose with the Governor of Virginia in regard to slavery and the rendition of fuzitive slaves. In this correspondence Governor Seward maintained that no State could force a requisition upon another State when such requisition was founded on an act which was only criminal by local legislation, and his opposition finally led to the enactment of the Fugitive Slave law by Congress. Governor Seward declined to be again a candidate in 1843, and his party went out of power with him.

"SEWARD, WEED AND GREELEY." One of the singular episodes of the politics of that time was the formation, in 1837, of the partpership of Seward. Weed and Greeley. Mr. Weed was four years older than Mr. Seward, and Mr. Greeley was by ten years his junior. All of them were men of ability, but Mr. Greeley was the least known of the triumvirate, and he was chosen by the other two to edit a campaign paper at Albany advocating Seward's election. In his famous letter of November 11, 1854, dissolving the partnership, Mr. Greeley said :- "If was work that made no figure and created no sensation, but I loved it and did it well." Weed got his share, and perhaps more than his share, of the feed from the public crib, but Seward entirely overlooked Greeley-a disappointment which the Philosopher took in a omewhat unphilosophical spirit. Weed urged in Seward's exculpation what was probably the truth, though it was stated by indirection only, that the head of the firm never suspected that the lunior partner desired office or the offer of office. When the greatness of these men and the number of years during which they worked in harmony are considered their partnership appears only less remarkable than the Albany Regency, against which the nrm battied so long and so effectively.

MR. SEWARD AS A LAWYER. On his retirement from his official duties at Albany Mr. Seward at once resumed the practice of his profession at Auburn. During the next six years he gave all his thoughts and time to his duties as an advocate. In the Governor's chair he ENION ACADEMY.—The friends of science are respectfully informed that a private academy has lately been established in the neighborhood of Major William Alexander, Mr. William Walker and Colonel William E. Adams, in Putnam county, on a site obtained from Francis Ward, Esq., not far from Garner's Ferry, and will go into operation on the 19th of April. The academy edifice, which will be ready for the reception of students by that day, will be spacious and commodious, adapted to the accommodation of eighty to one hundred scholars, in two schools. The rector, Mr. William H. Seward, is late from Union College, New York, from which institution he comes highly recommended as a young gentleman of good moral

justly accused. In many cases he gave his services gratuitously. The cases of Van Zant, charged with harboring fugitive slaves in Ohio; of the idiot negro Preeman, indicted for murder, and of fifty citizens of Michigan, tried for conspiracy, are among the most celebrated causes in which he was engaged, and added largely to his fame. His learning in the law, the vigor of his intellect, the humanity of his views and his states. ntellect, the humanity of his views and his states nanlike and logical powers, were all exhibited in hese cases, and it is not surprising that his efforts recurse him great fame and marked him as one of

One of the evidences of how great a lawyer Gover-nor Seward was fitted to become was exhibited in the case of Alexander McLeod, a case in which he the case of Alexander McLeod, a case in which he exhibited the full measure of his statesmanship and his regard for the dignity and honor of the country. McLeod was a Canadian rebel, but had been arrested in this State on the charge of being concerned in the burning of the American steamer Caroline by a party of firitish subjects at Schlosser in Canada. He was to be tried in this State but his surrender was demanded by the British Minister at Washington. President Van Buren refused to comply with this demand and communicated his decision with this demand and communicated his decision to Governor Seward. This was at the close of Van Buren's administration, and the negotiations were not finished either upon his retirement from the Presidential office or at the time of General Harriresidential omec or at the time of General Harrison's death. Harrison, however, had exhibited signs of a desire to make concessions and Tyler, his successor, made a demand upon the Governor for McLeod's surrender. The British claimed him under the charge of murder; but it was asserted by the State authorities that political homicide was not murder under the meaning of the treaties. Governor Seward, having made up his mind that this was the proper view of the case, could not be shaken in his course by could not be shaken in his course by the urgency of the general government, and he persisted in bringing McLeod to trial. On thoroughly examining the facts be ascertained that the threat of Great Britain was based, not on the detention of McLeed, nor yet on his trial, nor even on his conviction, but on his actual execution. Such an end to the trial was not anticipated; for Governor Seward was aware that the was probably insufficient to convict the prisoner, and the issue resulted in McLeod's acquittal. After McLeod's acquittal he was delivered in the British territory under a military escort; but the diagrace of a cowardly surrender to an arrogant demand was averted, and the Governor, who, just before and during the trial, was accused of wantonly pro-voking a war with Great Britain was then halled as a wise and sagacious statesman, who could sustain the honor of America in the eyes of the world.

HIS POLITICAL VIEWS-ANTI-SLAVERY. ough occupying only a private station from 1843 to 1849, Governor Seward did not cease to take a great interest in public affairs, and he was really the head of the free soil party. During his early residence in the South he had imbibed a strong dislike to the "poculiar institution." This was colored sailors demanded during his administra-tion by the Governor of Virginia for being conthis which put him at the head of the auti-slavery movement, where he maintained his place till tion under his own hand. In 1844 he sup-ported Henry Clay for the Presidency with great ardor, and four years later labored with equal zeal in behalf of General Taylor, believing that Taylor's course, if elected, would be favoracquired in the Mexican war. He accordingly de-voted himself with great energy to the canvass in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts. In the last mentioned campaign he constantly and decidedly identified himself with the anti-slavery wing of the whig party, and thereby incurred unpopularity and rebuke from his more conservative and trimming political friends. But the whig Legislature elected with General Taylor in that year chose him to the Senate of the United States in place of General Dix, and then he began in earnest the anti-slavery battle, which it was the mission of his life to pursue,

In March, 1849, Mr. Seward was elected to the Senate of the United States, and from that time his career became national. On the meeting of Congress, in December following, the Southern members, apprehending the adoption of an antislavery policy, took ground in opposition to General Taylor's administration while the friends of free. dom at that time in the two houses mostly supported it. Seward at once exhibited all the bo ness and zeal which had ever characterized his conduct against slavery, and openly and warmly sions to the slave power. In return he was bitterly and vehemently denounced as a seditious person and dangerous agitator. But he breathed fiance in return, and it is a curious fact in his history that in the years which have elapsed since he came prominently the country he more than once stood alone as the alvocate of reforms which, at subsequent periods, have been adopted as the settled policy of the whole people. He was in advance of his contemporaries in his ideas, but nothing could cause him to deviate from his convictions. He took the ground that "freedom is national and slavery sectional," and that "the purpose of the federal Union was to establish the blessing of justice and humanity, and not to enlarge the area of bondage and oppression." As early as 1850, in a speech on the admission of California into the Union, he said:—"It is true, indeed, that the national domain sours. It is true, indeed, that the national domain sours. It is true, indeed, that the national domain sours. It is true it was acquired by the valor and by the weath of the whole nation; but we hold, nevertheless, no arbitrary power over anything, whether acquired lawfully or seized by usurpation. The constitution regulates our stewardship; the constitution regulates our stewardship; the constitution of the universe of the common heritage of mankind, bestowed upon them by the Creator of mankind, and more than any phrase ever uttered against slavery did it goad the people to madness. THE Higher Law doctrine took its origin, and more than any phrase ever uttered against slavery did it goad the people to madness. THE Higher Law doctrine which Mr. Seward announced in a phrase was little understood by the people, and fearfully distorted and magnified by the pointical leaders. But one thing all could see, and that was that it meant an unrelenting and bitter war upon slavery. Nobody, except the handlul of abolitionlists who exerted little real influence in our politics at any time, was in favor of the abolishment of slavery in the States, and while Mr. Seward's politic as the advocate of reforms which, at subsequent periods, have been adopted as the settled policy of the whole people. He was in advance of his con-

world."

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."
In 1858, during the adjournment of Congress, he pronounced at Rochester one of those discourses which form an epoch not only in the life of an orator, but in the history of a country. The words "irrepressible conflict" are found in this discourse, "Slavery," said he, "is a corroding ulcer, which should be effectually circumscribed if we would not see it soon spread over the whole country. The country cannot remain half slave and half free; it must be all one or the other." Never had the slavery question been exposed with such energy and clearness. The South felt this blow sensibly. His speeches on the repeal of the Missouri Componises and the admission of Kansas, like those on the compromises of 1850, were widely circuiated among the people. He also deliv-

B. SEWARD'S APPEARANCE AS A SENATOR. the personal appearance of no public man in country was so often or so pungently described. he Senate he was considered fair game for the sof all the scribblers who flecked about Capitol. One of these writing of him as ariy as 1853 said of him:—"He has a pale, thin, a Roman nose, small chin, and a very sober, ost sad expression, altogether a countenance cative of study and thought. He rises to speak a shuffling, awkward manner, often with his ds in his pockets, and sometimes hesitates for rord. When he commences, it is with some b, or epoch of politics, or history. As he goes

indicative of study and thought. He rises to speak in a shuffling, awkward manner, often with his hands in his pockets, and sometimes hesistates for a word. When he commences, it is with some date, or epoch of politics, or history. As he goes on, the excitement of his theme gradually imparts life and warmth to his unlimpassioned nature. Hembers of the opposition pay an unwilling attention. They are seldom pleased with what he says—oftener stung and irritated. I have seen the Senator from Michigan goaded into very madness, as he marched onward, regardless slike of friend or foe, appealing with almost the assurance of haughtiness, from the tribunal of the present to the great ultimate decision of an impartial future. RUSSELL'S, DESCRIPTION OF SEWARD. And Dr. RUSSELL'S, DESCRIPTION OF SEWARD. And Dr. RUSSELL, the famous correspondent of the London firmes, whose exploits at full Run make this utterances so peculiarly valuable, said of him, about the time he left the Senate to assume a piece in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet:—"Mr. Seward is a slight, middle-sized man, of feeble build, with the stoop contracted from sedentary habits and application to the deak, and has a peculiar attitude when seated which immediately attracts attention. A well-formed and large head is placed on a long, slender neck, and projects over the chest in an argumentative kind of way, as if the keen eyes were seeking for an adversary; the mouth is remarkably dexible, large but well formed, the nose prominent and aquiline, the eyes secret but penetrating, and lively with humor of some kind twinkling about them; the brow bold and broad, but not remarkably devated; the white hair silvery and fine—a subtle, quick man, rejoicing in power, given to percrate ing with the importance of State mysteries, and with the dignity of directing the oreign policy of the greatest country—as all Americans think—in the world."

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MR. SEWARD IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

During the entire administration of Abraham Lincoin Mr. Seward was to Lincoin what Boling-broke was to Queen Anne or William Pitt to the iceble George III. In effect he wickled all the influence and attributes of a Prime Minister, and the story about the "little bell" had in it a sober truth which reveals the great power of his office in such hands at such a time. His management of the State portfolio, during a period of unprecedented peril and difficulty, is universally allowed to have been marked by the most transcendant ability and consummate diplomatic talent. It was his duty to preserve relations of amity between his government and those of foreign Powers, and that, too, at a time when many European nations were diligent in their attempts to provoke international misunderstandings which should lead to open war. How to preserve a conculiatory line of conduct which should yet not degenerate into servility, but should be firm and dignified, was a problem which, considering the facts of the case, was as difficult to solve as any that ever before puzzled the brain of a diplomat. And our foreign relations needed for their successful management moderation, good temper, keeness and marvellous mastery of the principles of international law. These Mr. Seward supplied in an eminent degree, and, though he did not escape criticism even from his friends, his course was, in the main, satisfactory, preserving the country as it did from complications with other nations and yet maintaining a dignity and reserve especially difficult in a time of civil war. In the tanous Trent affair, when Mason and Sideli were taken from an English mail steamer, he faited to exhibit the sternless he had shown in the McLeod matter, but in either case prudence was a virtue, and the seciure of the repetions it at all. In the convention at chicago in 180, where Mr. Lincoin was mominated for the Presi

and he was still suffering from the fall when the attempt at assassination was made.

THE ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

At the time that Payne entered the Secretary's chamber after the sendle in the hallway with his son, Mr. Frederick Seward, he was lying upon his sod, with his head resting in a frame, which had been made to give him ease and to protect his broken jaw from pressure. He was trying to keep awake, having been seized upon by a sek man's fancy—it was that if he slept he would wake up with lockjaw. He was brought to full consciousness by the seuffle in the passageway, followed by the entrance of the assassin and the cry of Miss Seward—"Oh! he will kill my lather!" but he saw nothing of his asseitant until a hand appeared above his face, and then his thought was, "What handsome cloth that overcoat is made of." The assassin's face then appeared, and the helpless statesman only thought, "What a handsome man."

sens.tion of returning consciousness was that he was drinking ten, and that it "tasted good." Mrs. Seward was giving him ten with a spoon. He heard low voices around him, asking and replying as to whether it would be possible for him to recover. He could not speak, but his eyes showed his consciousness and that he desired to speak. They brought him a porcelain tablet, on which he managed to write, "Give me some more tea. I shall get well." And from that moment he has slowly, but steadily recovered health and strength.

During the administration of Andrew Johnson Mr. Seward hash Johnson. Bet Johnson Mr. Seward hash Johnson. But Johnson Mr. Seward maintained the assendancy he had acquired under Abraham Lincoln. But Johnson differences with Congress rendered most of his schemes anyatory. The project to purchase the island of St. Thomas, and the subsequently consummated regoliations with the Islands government, all came to nothing, though Mr. Seward had gone to the West Indies to Investigate the matter. His St. Domingo scheme was as bad a failure as Grant's efforts in the same direction. The treaty which he directed Reverly Johnson to make with Lord Clarendon also failed, principally on account of Mr. Summer's opposition and the enunciation of the new doctrine of consequential damages. On this subject he always evinced a good deal of feeling, and bitterly denounced and ridiculed what he considered diplomatic trifling. The Alaska purchase was the only measure of importance which he carried through under Johnson's anspices, and this, so far, has not proved an acquisition of any great consequence.

Ri, Seward had been quite an extensive traveller. He performed frequent Summer tours in the Southern and Western States, made a pleasure voyage a lew years ago to the coast of Labrador, and in 1800 he made a tour to Europe, to Egypt and the Holy Land, returning by the way of England. His first journey to Europe was made in 1833, and his experiences at that time were detailed in a series of letters to an Albany Rewspaper. Af

his manner which render it, to my mind, a very pleasant one. In our English phrase, Mr. Seware is good company. A good cigar, a good glass of wine, a good story, even if it is tant soft peu riequé, are pleasures which he obviously enjoys keenly. Still, a glance at that spare, hard-knit frame, and that clear, bright eye, shows you that no pleasure, however keenly appreciated, has been indulged in to excess throughout his long, laborious career. And, more than that, no one who has had the pleasure of seeing him among his disposition. It is equally impossible to talk much with him without perceiving that he is a man of remarkable ability. He has read much—especially of modern literature—travelled much, and seen much of the world as a man as well as that of books."

General Regret in Washington-The State Department To Be Draped in Mourning.

ement of the death of Mr. Seward is received with regret in all quarters. The State Department building will, as a mark of respect to his memory, be draped with mourning.

Profound Sensation at the State Capital-Widespread Regret.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1872. The sudden announcement of the death of William H. Seward caused a profound sensation here. It was entirely unexpected, and has produced widespread regret.

THE NEW PRIMATE.

Arrival of Archbishop Bayley at Baltimore-Preparations for His Enthronement in the Cathedral Next Sunday-Imposing Ceremony of Investing with the Pallium-The Musical Programme.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10, 1872. Archbishop Bayley, accompanied by Rev. Father Doane, of Newark, arrived here yesterday, and proceeded at once to the Archiepiscopal residence, on Charles street, where his arrival was not wholly unexpected. It was, nevertheless, a pleasant surprise to the reverend clergy living here. The fact of nis presence in Baltimore was unknown until today. The Archbishop declined to see any but those with whom he wished to converse on matters perstated, he declines any public reception, and limits the demonstration to what is actually required by to the Archiepiscopal throne on Sunday are progressing quietly, but with a commendable zeal.

mass in C, regarded by composers and cleries generally as the grandest musical contribution to he service of the Church. In addition there will be "Diabelli's Landamus," sung by a quartet; be "Diabelli's Laudamus," sung by a quartet;
Hummel's "Alma Virgo," and English "Te Deum,"
by Meineke, and "Veni Creator," a solo to be sung
by Mr. E. L. Gannon, of Washington. The choir,
composed of the best vocalists, supported by an
orchestra selected from the first musicians of Baltimore, will be under the direction of the veteran
organist, Mr. Geegan, who, at the rehearsal which
takes place to-morrow afternoon, expects to make
such disposition of the different parts as to secure
the finest effect.

The services on Sunday morning will commence
at eleven o'clock, when the Most Reverend James

the finest effect.

The services on Sunday morning will commence at eleven o'clock, when the Most Reverend James Rooseveit Bayley, D. D., will be enthroned in the Cathedral as the eighth Archbishop of Baltimore and Frimate of the United States. The installation of Archbishop Bayley will probably be the grandest ceremony of the kind ever witnessed in this country, for in addition to the solemn installation services, he will also be invested with the pallium, an event that has seldom occurred before on the same day in any American diocese. Archbishop Spaiding did not receive the pallium until twelve months after his installation, while his predecessor, Archbishop Whitfield, who was consecrated May 28, 1828, was not invested with the sacred emblem of authority until the latter part of the following year. It is stated that this is the first instance in this Archbishop on the don't his installation.

To avoid con'offarant a ticket until the grand procession of seminarians, acolytes, local and visiting clergy and bishops has proceeded from the Archiepiscopal residence to the front entrance of the church. When the procession reaches the sanctuary the doors will be opened to all. The Young Catholics' Friend Society and four delegates from the other Catholic societies of Baltimore will act as a guard of honor during the procession that will escort Archbishop Bayley from his mansion on North Charles street to the main entrance of the Cathedral. It is expected that large delegations from the societies of Washington, Newark and other places will artive in Baltimore early on Sunday morning to participate in the exercises. At present it is not known what hishops will attend, but it is expected that all in the province of Baltimore, except Bishop Whelan, of Wheeling, will be present. He was too unwell at last accounts to travel.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Most Respectable Class of Applicants-The Various Questions Propounded-The "Father" of the Civil Service Invited to be Present.

Bright and early, in fact as soon as the office was opened for the day's business, a large number of applicants who had petitioned for positions in the government service, and were notified to be present yesterday for examination, appeared at the rooms of the Examining Board in the Custom House. The candidates, as they were seated around the huge table in the large room engaged in their task of jotting down answers to the knotty juestions propounded, presented an appearance of

in their task of jotting down answers to the knotty questions propounded, presented an appearance of great intelligence, respectability and refinement, which at once demonstrated that only merit of education and not political preferment constituted the only conditions under the new rule to secure government employment to such as demonstrated the enjoyment to such as demonstrated the proper qualification.

The Collectors' Board of Examiners—Deputy Collectors James, Lydecker and Special Deputy Surveyor Benedict, assisted by Colonel Silas W. Burt, of the Naval Office Board—were duly on hand to inspect the documents filled in by the applicants and to decide upon the reative merit of each man's productions. This is by no means an easy matter, as some seven different documents, each containing as many various problems to be solved, are submitted and adjudicated upon for appointment or promotion.

The offices vacant and which were competed for at this trial consisted of two day inspectors, salary 14 per diem; two night inspectors at a salary of \$3 per night, and one \$1,500 clerkship. The questions propounded in this instance differed materially from those exacted at the previous examinations required—a proficiency in knowledge of the organization of the general government, foreign representation, learning as regards American history, a thorough knowledge of arithmetic, requirements of merchantile usages in receiving, delivering and shipping freight; to be versed in the geography of this country, especially as to the sea coast, and such other problems as would demand solution in the higher branches of the paulic schools.

The result, as a matter of course, cannot be determined for several days, owing to the delicate questions involved in determining the standard of each applicant by "relative weight." In this the licard of Examiners have a great responsibility, and must display good judgment as to the readiness and correct answers of the examined and how near to completeness the same has arrived, out of the twenty-seve

a full conviction of competency and educational qualification.

As soon as the candidate had concluded the duties required of him the Secretary to the several Boards introduced the applicants, who were required to leave their address and at the same time assured that their cases would receive due consideration and the result be communicated to them as soon as arrived at. Among the aspirants for one of the above vacancies competed for yesterday was an old, gray-haired gentleman, once a prominent doctor, who had to undergo the same examinations as his younger compeers, and a bright, young colored man, who exhibited considerable talent and proficiency in the manner of answering the various rudiments of examination.

The Commissions having learned that Hon. George William Curtis, the Chief of the Civil Service, was in town, sent him an implicants to-day.

Fight with Apaches-Seventeen of the Redskins Bite the Dust-Feeding One's

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10, 1872. The Arizona Miner of October 1, in an extra, f twenty-one men of the Fifth cavalry, came upon

CUBA LIBRE.

Anniversary of the Independence of the "Ever Faithful Isle."

The Position of the Insurgents Portrayed.

Grand Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute-Patriotie Orations.

SKETCH OF THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM?

sary of Cuban independence as proclaimed by Cardios Manuel Cespedes and Francisco Aguilera, at the small village of Yara, in the year 1868, and it was appropriately celebrated by the Cubans residing in this city, most of whom are exiles under the de crees of the Spanish government. Cespedes, short time previous to his proclamation, had been secretly notified of his intended arrest by the spanish authorities, which precipitated a movement long in contemplation. He gathered to-gether some two hundred of his followers—a fair proportion of whom were manumitted slaves—de clared for an independent republic, and soon after was at the head of several thousand men, stationed at various points in the eastern and central portions of the island.

STYLE OF WARFARE. From that day to the present the war has been kept up against the combined military and naval service of Spain amid every disheartening circumstance. Adopting a style of warfare similar to that of the liberals under Juarez in Mexico during the French intervention—that is, of avoiding battle with the forces of spain, superior in number and equipment—the Cubans are still struggling, and have hopes of wearying Spain into a recognition o their independence.

For the benefit of their brothers in arms, the Cubans in the United States resolved to devote the

At an early hour the Cuban flag was thrown out from the front of the City Hall and other prominer points in the city, and at twelve M. a salute of ONE HUNDRED GUNS

was fired. At half-past twelve religious services were held at the Cuban Episcopal church in Twenty-second street. A large audience gathered at the appointed hour, the large majority of which was ladies. After the usual services a discourse appropriate to the occasion was preached by the pastor, Dr. J. Palma, who referred in touching terms to the necessity for patience under tribulation and an abiding faith in a happy issue out of the same. In the evening a grand mass meeting of the friends of Cuba was held at Cooper Institute. At the hour announced for opening the large audience room was comfortably filled, and before the exercises commenced it was full to overflowing. The stage was tastefully decorated with Cuban and American colors, the goddess of liberty, in a star-spangled robe of blue, holding the Cuban flag, forming the centreplece. Before the meeting opened a shabby elderly individual, in a far-gone state of intoxication, took a position fronting the audience and announced the death of our honored

EX-SECRETARY, WILLIAM II. SEWARD.

This announcement he repeated some ten minutes after, causing, from his appearance, more amusement than the gravity of his subject warranted.

ADDRESS TO THE CUBANS.

There was scattered through the audience an adwas fired. At half-past twelve religious services

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ADDRESS TO THE CUBANS.

There was scattered through the audience an address to the Cubans reciting the general condition of the insurrection in a very favorable light. Meaning that the patriots numbered ton thousand soldiers, well armed and disciplined; that General ignacio Agramonte held the advanced position in the Camaguey, and that his actions at various points had covered him with immeasurable glory. It was claimed that the Spanish forces were surfering severely from the climate, that the volunteers constitute an element of discord, and that perseverance on the part of the patriots was certain to be followed by ultimate success.

Seer after eight the more prominent Cubans and Culan; sympathizers appeared on the stage, and Ramon Cespedes, Commissioner from the Cuban Republic, called the meeting to order and announced for the

Republic, called the meeting to order and announced for the CHAIRMAN OF THE EVENING that well-known friend of Cuba, Mr. Charles Dana." In his remarks Mr. Dana paid a high tribute to the heroism and long suffering of the Cubans. He said:—"No grander sight is presented in the annals of history than that of the Cubans struggling for that liberty for which our forefathers fought and died." He vindleated the right of self-government, and insisted that Cuba belongs of right to her own sons. He felt sppressed with shame at the attitude of the American government and the manner in which Cuba had been treated, and argued that if was the duty of the United States to extend a helping hand to the struggling patriots. Whether this would be done or not he knew not; but Cuba was certain to achieve her independence, with or without aid. There was no cause for discouragement. The other Spanish republics had struggled for ten or twelve years, and so, if necessary to success, would Cuba. Mr. Dana's remarks were received with gennine Cuban enthusiasm. At their close an enthusiasmic individual proposed

THERE GREERS FOR HORACZ GREELEY, which were given with a will, mingled with a few hisses.

The next speaker was Ramon Cespedes, who read

which were given with a will, mingled with a few hisses.

The next speaker was Ramon Cespedes, who read from manuscript a patriotic address highly laudatory of the patriots, and by no means complimentary to the Spanish volunteers. He was very bitter upon Valmaseda, whom he styled a criminal without shame. He portrayed the demoralized condition of the Spanish sodiery, the turbulence and insubordination of the volunteers, and the bad condition of the Banco Español—the base of Spanish finances in Cuba—and argued nope of success to the Cubans from these causes. He closed with views for Cespedes and the Cuban army, which were heartily responded to by the audience.

Mr. J. M. Mazorga, the general Cuban agent, then took the palabra, and, after a short address in Spanish, made way for

GENERAL M'MAHON,

President of the Cuban League. The General, after thanking the audience for the enthusiastic reception accorded him, stated that he did not propose to make an claborate speech. He merely desired to express his sympathies for a cause which must excite the sympathy of every lover of humanity. He referred to and deprecated the attitude of the United States toward Cuba, but predicted her ultimate success in achieving her independence, though compelled to struggle alone.

THE SPEECH OF THE EVENING.

In the Spanish language was then made by Mr. J. M. Mestre, a distinguished Cuban lawyer. The burden of his remarks turned upon a contrast between the colonnal system of Spain and England. The one brought religious toieration, the other the Inquisition. In his elaboration of this idea he was particularly effective, and was greeted with frequent outbursts of applause.

Assistant District Attorney Algernon S. Sullivan followed in an eloquent speech upon the right of self-government with reference to those nations and peoples whose struggles for liberty have been the most prolonged and bloody.

Other speeches followed and the meeting adjourned at a late hour, with loud cries of "Vica Cuba libre"

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1872. The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting service has been ordered to forward two hundred recruits to Omaha for assignment to the Second cavalry, and the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service is ordered to send eighty-five recruits from Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to the same place for assignment to the Fourteenth infantry, all in the Department of the Platte.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the Vessels of the Asiatic Squadron.

The HERALD special correspondent in Yokohama, Japan, supplies the following report under date of September 5:—The whole American fleet, with the exception of the Lackawanna, which is at Yokohama, and the Monocacy, which is on the dry dock at Yokoska, is at Cheloo for rendezvous. The different vessels will depart thence to go to their respective stations for the Winter.

Our European Squadron. ON BOARD UNITED STATES SHIP SHENANDOAH, BREST, Sept. 25, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Our fleet is now disposed as follows:-The Wabash is at Cherbourg; the Brooklyn, Plymouth, Congress and Shenandoah are here; the Wachusett is at Portsmouth, England, coaling, driven in by bad weather. Captain Rhind to-day relieved Captain Shufeld, in command of the Congress. The opinion now is that we shall go hence to Ferrol, thence to Lisbon, thence to Cadiz, where the first will sep-arate, but no one can say positively if this be so. Yours, &c.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1872. Chelsey have been ordered to the Kansas. Lieutenant James M. Miller is piaced on waiting orders.
Assistant Paymaster Curtis H. Thomas has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Palos, Asiatic station.